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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] be added as cosponsor of S. 2281.

This measure, Mr. President, will preserve the \$500,000 ceiling for small businesses. I have examined the most recent release of the National Federation of Independent Business and I am concerned at the unemployment that their members report that has resulted from the most recent increase in minimum wages. I am asking individual members of this association to furnish me an account of their own operation and the effect that the increase in minimum wage has had on their own operation and what effect future coverage of their business and increased wage requirements would have on their business and employment. I hope that they will respond directly to me as soon as this information is received. I intend to make it available to other Members so that they can see first hand, the adverse effects increases in minimum wages have on the economy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of the bill (S. 1796) to impose quotas on the importation of certain textile articles, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] be added as a cosponsor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the second sentence in the first paragraph of my remarks on page S11765 column 3 of the August 17, 1967, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, entitled "The Fairbanks and Nenana Flood Disasters," be corrected to read "Every home and facility in Fairbanks, Alaska, may be damaged." Through a typographical error the words "Fairbanks" and "may" were omitted.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The correction will be made.

## NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF NOMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that today the Senate received the following nomination:

H. Rex Lee, of Idaho, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice William O. Hall.

In accordance with the committee rule, this pending nomination may not be considered prior to the expiration of 6 days of its receipt in the Senate.

## ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia:  
Editorial entitled "Block the Channel," relating to the Port of Haiphong, North Vietnam, published in the Chicago Tribune, of August 19, 1967.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

*N. K. L.*  
THE FUTURE OF GREECE

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the question of our relations with the Government of Greece has been raised in this body. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee that has to do with that part of the world, I would comment, since it seems to me that a fundamental principle in the conduct of foreign affairs by this country is involved—namely, how should the United States act toward foreign governments which are installed in circumstances not consonant with the basic political beliefs which the United States stands for.

One school of thought has it that the United States should adopt an implacably hostile attitude toward such governments, cutting off military and economic assistance in an effort to show the total disapproval of the American people of the regime in question. The purpose of such action is presumably to bring about a change in the government concerned, or at least a change in the basic conduct of that government, in order to have that government reflect standards more acceptable to the United States.

Another school of thought has it that the United States should indeed use its influence in an effort to persuade authoritarian regimes, at least in countries closely connected with the United States, to moderate their actions in the direction of progress toward democratic processes; but that the likelihood of success in this direction is greater if the United States does not take an out-and-out hostile stance toward the government in question.

This second school of thought holds that the United States must indicate disapproval of dictatorial foreign regimes, but must not undermine American ability to exercise a moderating influence by completely removing the instruments of persuasion which we may possess in the country concerned.

Greece is the case in point. Some people would have us eliminate entirely our aid programs in that country in order to serve notice to the people of Greece and to the world that the United States does not condone in any way the assumption of power by an unrepresentative minority. The question is whether the situation in Greece would be changed for the better if such action were taken.

Our disapproval of the Greek regime, and of actions such as the unbelievable sentencing of former Foreign Minister Averoff to 5 years in prison for holding a social gathering in his home, has already been made clear to the Greek Government and the Greek people by public

Government. In addition, the fact that a significant portion of our military assistance to Greece remains suspended is also well known in Greece; and the Greeks have been quick to grasp the significance of that fact.

There are those who believe that the suspension of remaining military assistance would have serious consequences for our relations with a NATO ally.

The effect it would have, however, would be upon the U.S. presence in Greece, since presumably, if the program were totally suspended, there would be no justification for keeping in Greece the military personnel involved in the administration of military assistance. We would thereby be depriving ourselves not only of an instrument of influence upon the Greek Government but of a significant portion of our representation in Greece—a major ally—at a time when relations with the Greek military are of great importance.

By both steps we would be lessening our ability to influence Greek officials.

Let us not forget that there have existed for a very long time special ties of friendship and mutual interest between Greece and the United States epitomized today in our NATO alliance. Among these have been the traditional bond of a common heritage; the achievements of the many American citizens of Greek origin; and the heroic contribution which Greece, with the assistance of this country, made to the common struggle against totalitarianism.

In the present situation, which we earnestly hope will be a temporary one, let us not forget these values.

Let nothing I have said be considered as approving the recent seizure of power in Greece by elements of the Greek military or actions which the junta has taken.

No American can be happy with the unconstitutional seizure of power in a friendly country; but the picture in Greece is not totally black. The present Government has given evidence that it intends to honor Greece's commitments to NATO. Its membership in that alliance continues to be of great importance. Greece provided full and most welcome cooperation in the evacuation of Americans during the recent crisis in the Middle East. It has emphasized its desire to continue Greek friendship with the United States. It has promised the Greek people a new constitution, to be approved by plebiscite with general elections to follow. A respected committee has been established to revise the constitution by late fall.

With regard to political detainees—and this is a field in which our Government has been exercising the influence we have in Greece—the Greek Government has released about two-thirds of the people rounded up after the coup. Although censorship of the Greek press does continue, foreign publications circulate freely and the Government has declared its intention to eliminate domestic censorship in the near future. We must continue to urge the Greek Government to make further progress in this direction.

Special attention deserves to be given to the role of King Constantine, who has

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with the suspension of civil liberties in Greece, and has committed himself to work for a full return to constitutional government.

Thus the situation in Greece, as I see it, is not set in concrete. I think that U.S. policy toward Greece should also not be set in concrete. Greece has a lot to gain, and so does the United States, if our country maintains a flexible policy toward the present regime. If through the exercise of such a flexible policy—if we do not cut ourselves totally off from our means of influence in Greece—if through our urging and suggesting in the day-to-day application of normal diplomacy—if as a result of these actions and, of course, of the influence of the Greek people themselves, the course of political developments in that country reverts to constitutional, democratic procedures, then Greece and the United States and the free world will be the gainers.

But I believe that the likelihood of these developments taking place will be lessened if the United States develops a hostile posture toward the Greek regime and deprives itself of its means of influence in that country. Great powers should not make policy by slamming doors.

Let us clear our disapproval of what has been happening in Greece, but let us work to improve the situation within the framework of the traditional ties of friendship and common interest which connect our two countries.

The Greek people are not going to stand for being deprived of their freedom indefinitely. They are already on the road back to a constitutional situation. We are endeavoring to help them along that path, and I am confident that democracy will return to Greece.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to the able Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I have listened with interest to the comments of the Senator from Missouri. He did not mention my name, but since his speech comes almost immediately after mine, on the same subject, I am sure that his speech will be read together with mine.

I should merely like to point out that, so far as I am concerned, I certainly am not advocating a break in relationships with Greece.

I certainly agree with that part of the Senator's speech in which he says that we should use all our influence in attempting to turn the present junta toward the ways of democracy. I think I should point out to the Senator that I advocated termination of military aid to Greece long before the coup took place, in the report I made to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Finally, I hope the Senator will be lenient with me when I indicate some skepticism as to how sincere the present government is in its assertion that it intends to bring into being, within the foreseeable future, a constitution which has any remote similarity to the earlier Greek Constitution or, indeed, to the principles of democracy.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the able Senator from Pennsylvania.

In no way was my talk to be construed as criticism of his position.

I was in Greece earlier this year. We have an able Ambassador there. The situation at that time was complicated. People who were supposed to be opposed to each other are now with each other. People who were supposed to be with each other are now opposed to each other.

My reason for making these few remarks this morning, after reading the thought-provoking speech of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, is in the hope that we can work this situation out without losing our relationship and friendship with Greece. There are many governments around the world not in consonance with our ideas of what is democracy, and there are other countries that do not feel we have all the answers as to how they should govern themselves.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri may be recognized for 5 additional minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I do not rise to take issue with the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. I did not hear his speech, but I have heard him discuss this problem in committee on previous occasions.

I do want to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, with the hope that despite the fact that a military junta is in control of the government in Greece, we take a little time to see if we can work out an arrangement with that government, which I understand is moving toward constitutional government. I hope that we do not do anything today or in the near future which might result in action being taken by our Government that would somehow cause us to have a division of views and opinions with a country with which we have been associated for so many years.

The present Greek Government has officially stated that the purpose of the revolution was not to establish an authoritarian regime by abolishing democratic institutions, but to forestall their ultimate destruction by a Communist takeover and to work out as speedily as possible their restoration within a sounder and more vigorous constitutional frame.

I have had some contacts with Greek people, and I believe they are sincere in trying to work out a constitutional government, and I hope that they will accomplish it soon.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I thank the able Senator for his contribution. He is especially versed in this field,

because he is one of the most respected of all members of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Missouri for yielding to me.

I listened with great interest to the statement he made. It was shocking to me when in Greece, the cradle of democracy, some colonels and generals overthrew the duly constituted government. At that time, I expressed the feeling that if some rag-tag group in Greece, including some alleged Communists, had taken over by force, as did the Fascist-minded generals and colonels, our State Department officials would have immediately bestirred themselves and either intervened or threatened to do so, and would have had our 6th Fleet nearby to take action if necessary.

Mr. President, I compliment the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Clark], and I wish to associate myself with the views he has set forth.

With regard to the policy of officials of our State Department in connection with the fascist takeover in Greece, the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Missouri may be interested in a recent article in my newsletter. In the article, which is entitled "Greek Actress: Smart Gal," I stated:

Greece, the cradle of democracy, has gone fascist. General Patakos, Minister of Interior and a military junta member, is becoming a Greek Mussolini. This dictatorship has locked some 6,000 men and women behind bars as political prisoners.

I am glad to be able to report that I understand some of those men and women have been released.

I went on to say:

Melina Mercouri, the lovely internationally-known Greek film star, spoke ill of the military junta. So, without trial, the bush-league Mussolini convicted her of anti-national actions, deprived her of her Greek citizenship and confiscated her property. She responded angrily, "I was born a Greek; I will die a Greek. General Patakos was born a Fascist and he will die a Fascist." The gal deserves more credit than the striped-trouser boys in our State Department. Sooner or later people throw out dictators. Our State Department would do well to keep this in mind instead of instantly recognizing dictators who overthrow constitutional governments.

Mr. President, I am glad this matter has been brought to the attention of the Senate and the country today. I am happy to have had the opportunity, along with the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Pennsylvania, to express my views.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the able Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd] be allowed to proceed for 15 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.